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Anarchist Outrage in San Francisco

San Francisco, July 23.—San Francisco's great preparedness parade yesterday was made the scene of one of the most terrible bomb outrages since the Haymarket riots in Chicago.

The city is stunned by the mad act of a man who set an infernal machine at the crowded corner of Stuart and Market streets and left it to unchain death and destruction.

Seven were killed and 40 men, women and children were injured when the bomb exploded at 2:06 o'clock.

"Two women standing beside me were blown to bits," said Mrs. Kingley Van Loom, with her two children, was injured. The police say it is possible that some bodies were blown out of existence.

There is no trace of the man who left the bomb, timed to explode, sheltered in a cheap suit-case by the side of the marchers. The outrage is laid at the door of the foreign anarchists who have been sending out threatening letters in connection with the anti-militaristic propaganda.

The authorities are making an effort to find the guilty ones, for this crime has aroused San Francisco as nothing else has for years. Ten divisions moved up Market street before the explosion came. The street presented an appearance of great brilliancy and color. Fifty thousand marchers were in line, and twice that number had come to see them pass. At Stuart and Market streets, on a block from the Ferry building, the lines of the grand army of the republic were forming behind a great flag which was carried stretched from hand-to-hand in square formation.

It was near this flag, in a dark corner, near a saloon, that the murderer placed a dirty yellowish suitcase and drifted away through the crowd unnoticed. No one noticed the bomb as it appeared receptacle standing against the wall of the Ferry exchange saloon. The police were watching that corner for a number of suspicious-looking characters had been seen loitering there.

It was almost time for the military to order the loyal legion to move. The street was a confused, swaying mass, the people craning their necks to see the troops go up Market street. Out of all this brightness death-leaped in the sound of a sharp explosion. For a moment the people further away thought it was the signal for the G.A.R. and the volunteers to get under way. A cheer started, and then died away in another sound that rose above the multitude—the cries of women and children shrieking in pain and terror.

A heavy dark smoke overhung the street as a pall. As this curtain was lifted a pitiful scene was disclosed. Scores of bodies crumpled, maimed, torn and bleeding, were lying there. Some moaning, some stirring feebly, others were still forever. The bomb scattered with such deadly force that much of its force was expended a block from the place of the actual explosion. The California volunteers, placed a little way down the street, where the crowd was thinner in the protecting line, suffered heavily. It was here that George L. Painter was killed. The force of the bomb was a ton and a half.

The bomb was made of an iron pipe, the police declare. Two pieces of twisted nickel plated tin were found, indicating that a time clock had been used with a fuse.

The Germans' Great Pipe Dream

On every battle front in the world today the Germans and their allies are on the defensive. The great offensive operations launched by the Russians under General Brusilov was but the signal that everything was ready for the powers of the Entente for the first time seriously to take the war into their own hands.

The Russian advance was no more than merely started when the Italians dropped their defensive methods and launched a tremendous attack against the Austrians. Then the British and the French swung into line and started the great movement that has practically broken through the German fortresses on the Western front and paved the way for an advance that we may expect any day to see carried into the territory now held by the enemy to such a distance as to compel consideration of a general retreat by the German High command.

At present, the reports indicate a resumption of successful attacks by the Russians against the Turks—and also the opening of the offensive against the Bulgarians in the Salonika district. Thus we see for the first time in the war, which has lasted nearly two years, conditions that clearly indicate that the powers of the Entente are fighting not only on terms of equality but on terms of superiority with an enemy that had made the most colossal preparations in all history for a conflict of a magnitude previously unimagined.

The reports that are reaching us from day to day are brief, but they clearly indicate that the Allies are now engaged in a serious and deliberate offensive in which emotion plays no part. The British and the French are machine-like in its precision. Blow after blow is struck with clock-like regularity. No attempt is made to be spectacular. No energy is wasted in what might be called grandstand strokes of strategy or tactics. The enemy is being persistently pounded, methodically driven back and gradually but certainly crushed. The pressure is ever constant, the motion of the mighty masses that are advancing is remorseless and unwavering. Fortifications that up to a month ago were boldly claimed to be impregnable have been found to be susceptible to destruction by the new powers brought against them were the antiquated forts of Liege and Namur to the assaults of the artillery of surprise magnitude that the Germans brought against them in August, 1914.

Everything that human ingenuity could devise, with the assistance of all the experience of the present unprecedented war, was employed to make the British and French advance impossible. All these devices failed to accomplish their purpose. The world has learned that no defenses can be constructed that cannot be destroyed by the most modern style of artillery, when its attacks are supported by sufficient numbers of trained infantrymen. The Allies have demonstrated that they have the artillery needed for all purposes. The whole world knows that they have the necessary infantry forces. The whole world, therefore, has come to recognize the fact that the termination of the war, the award of victory, has already been decided, and that only time is necessary to bring that decision up to the point where it will be a realized fact.

Reports of statements made by prisoners taken on the Western front indicate that the Germans have placed by far their heaviest fortifications and the greatest number of their troops on the Western front in an effort to hold their lines against the British and French. One cap-

Got Your Harvest Help Now

Soldiers at present in training at Sarcee Camp will be allowed to assist in harvest work this year in the same way they were released last season, in the work received by Manager Morison, of the Merchants Bank, Lacombe.

From all present appearances, there is going to be a crop in Alberta this year almost, if not altogether, equal to that harvested last season, and in view of the fact that many men have gone out of the province since last fall, all who still remain here will certainly be required to share in the activities of gathering in the grain.

The same regulations will obtain as were practiced last year. Free transportation will be granted to any place within a distance of 30 miles from the place where the soldier is stationed. The soldier will extend for thirty days, with a possibility of extension if occasion should warrant. The men will be paid regimental wages upon their return to camp, and the production of a statement from a farmer to the effect that they have worked in the harvest fields.

Of the ten thousand soldiers stationed at Sarcee Camp, it is expected the greater part will take to the fields when a leave of absence is granted. A large portion went out at seedling time, finding the change in the grain fields not only beneficial to themselves, but also to appeal to them in the sense that they were doing the province great good.

Any farmers in Lacombe district who will require men, are invited to make their needs known to Mr. Morison, Manager of the Merchants Bank here, who will be pleased to take the matter up with the proper authorities and secure the help with as little delay as possible. As there is a considerable routine to be gone through, it will be well for farmers to take this matter up at once, so that they can count on having the men when needed. It is not wise to leave the question of help off until the last moment, as you may be disappointed. Take the matter up today.

COMMISSION WHITEWASHES SIR SAM

Ottawa, July 21.—The report of Sir William Meredith and Mr. Justice Duff on the fuse contracts, which has been awaited with considerable interest since the conclusion of the enquiry in June, was made public this morning by Sir Robert Borden. The report covers 30 printed pages.

Contrary to expectations, there is no summary of the conclusions at the end. The report is a recital of the evidence adduced at the inquiry, with an occasional opinion of the commissioners. As a consequence, it is difficult, without a careful study of the document, to arrive at a clear idea as to what the exact findings of the commission are.

The commissioners seem but mildly critical of the actions of the shell committee in letting the contracts for the time and fuse in New York. There is no condemnation of the minister of militia, who is absolved from any intention to do wrong, and the action of the shell committee in letting contracts for time fuses is generally upheld.

The commissioners are more inclined to be critical when they mention that neither Gen. Hughes nor any other member was entitled to or promised or paid, any such commission, reward, or remuneration.

The German minister, who is powerful as it admittedly is, has so far failed to accomplish nearly every one of the things that he has created for himself. It was beaten on the Maroc, it failed to take Calais, it did not crush the Russians, it is failing at Verdun, it is not standing up at present a first on the fronts of other machines, more recently perfected.

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COMMISSION TELLS WHY WAR COSTS SO MUCH TODAY

London, July 20.—Explaining the increase in the government rate of expenditure to £20,000,000 the daily, Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, said in the house of commons today that the figure related to the total outgoings and not only to war expenditures.

The unforeseen and extraordinary causes which had raised the rate of expenditure, added the chancellor, were mainly the rate at which United States securities had been sold to the government for the purpose of regulating United States exchange and the rate at which advances made to the Allies and dominions of Great Britain were drawn upon. The concurrence of these two causes had led to the exhaustion of his borrowing powers earlier than was anticipated.

Asked whether the purchase of United States securities and loans to the Allies could rightly be called expenditures, Mr. McKenna answered that he was explaining why his borrowing powers had been exhausted earlier than he anticipated. He had exercised those powers to meet the issues. As to whether that could possibly be considered expenditures, he was not immediately concerned. He had to meet the issue and accordingly to borrow the means. He sincerely hoped that the expenditure would revert to what he preferred to regard as the normal.

113 GERMANS CAPTURED BY 9 FRENCHMEN

Paris, July 19.—One of the most striking episodes of the great Somme offensive was the taking of the field fort of Blaches and the garrison of 113

GERMANY CONCEDES DEFEAT

While there may have been a feeling of disappointment among some people at the news of the successful trans-Atlantic voyage of the big German submarine "Deutschland," coupled with the announcement that the "Bremen" had sailed, and others were to follow, there is one aspect of the situation which we are a little prone to overlook.

Germany is not going to all the trouble and expense involved in the turning out of these unarmed submarines unless she is quite satisfied that to dislodge Britain from her proud position of the seas is an impossible feat. The Kaiser, after the Jutland encounter, had proclaimed that Britain's grip on the seas was broken, never to be recovered. Announcements such as "part of our high-seas fleet cruised near the English coast, but could find no enemy vessels," and "a British merchant ship was captured near the English coast by part of our high-seas fleet," have been frequently heard of late from the German admiralty.

The very fact that Germany has to build submarines to carry small cargoes to and from the United States puts the lie into the mouth of the Kaiser, because if there were the slightest chance of Germany being able even to contest on any level like even ground the supremacy of the seas with Britain between now and the end of the war there would be no thought of building commercial submarines for the sake of the offing little cargoes that they will be able to carry.

No, Germany's employment of the commercial submarine is but another example of the desperation of her cause. It amounts more nearly to a confession of defeat than anything we have yet seen.

NEWSPAPER LIARS

Newspapers south of the border continue to describe the escape of American citizens in Canada. The Terre Haute Tribune, of June 17, tells how "a Canadian, Max Reiz, Hauteau, Max Reiz, dodged service in Europe." According to the article, Mr. Reiz came to Canada to visit relatives and was nabbed by a recruiting officer. He appealed to Washington, however, and was released. "He says the climate here is more attractive than it used to be," the article concludes.

But on the same mail as the paper, a letter comes a letter from Mr. Reiz, in which he denies ever telling such a story, and states that he has in vain asked the editor to correct it.

"Just as soon as the Tribune heard of my arrival," says Mr. Reiz, "they put this piece in the paper."

Doubtless many similarly absurd stories appearing in American papers may be accounted for in the same way. Mr. Reiz, if there is any justice in Terre Haute, should be able to get damages from the Tribune, for the article, in addition to misrepresenting Canada and unduly alarming those who intend to come here, must put in a ridiculous light with those who know how false it is.

It cannot be stated too emphatically that no American citizen can be drafted for service with the Canadian troops, and that all who have enlisted, no matter what their nationality, have done so wholly of their own accord.

Unfortunately not all the newspaper liars are in the United States. Winnipeg has had a bad reputation for mendacity on the part of correspondents of American papers at that point. On June 24 there appeared a Winnipeg dispatch in the St. Paul Dispatch saying that the 212th American Legion was being discharged owing to the men deserting and returning to the States. Only thirty out of 300 were said to have answered the roll call. The commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Bates, immediately issued a denial.

"Instead of men deserting," he said, "they are enlisting, and only today we had close to 500 men on parade. Recruiting, so

far as the 212th is concerned, is going along in a most satisfactory manner, and I am at a loss to understand how such an article concerning the battalion could be sent from Winnipeg. It is really very strange. Winnipeg it should be possible to discover the culprit and give him a term in jail.

W. C. T. U. NARROW MIND- EDNESS

There have been so many testimonials from the trenches as to the comfort which tobacco gives the men and women fighting that one would have thought a certain section of the women of Canada would have ceased their chattering about the "effects of tobacco."

With most sensible people, whether male or female, the fact that the soldiers were facing terrific conditions, like heroes, and at the same time were emphasizing the fact that tobacco was to them a solace and a blessing, would have been sufficient to make them keep quiet, even if they did not approve of the tobacco-loving ways of the Canadian soldiers.

But it remained for the Halton and Wentworth W.C.T.U. to rush in where angels fear to tread. The members of that body the other day adopted a resolution to this effect:

"The pernicious habit of swamping the boxes in the trenches with cigarettes and tobacco by their friends in this country should have the co-operative opposition of all societies interested in the moral and physical welfare of the soldiers. The fact that some of the boys are burying quantities of tobacco for future use in case the government stops their supply has come to the attention of the W.C.T.U., and they express that the soldiers were so over-supplied with what the union deems a menace to their health and to efficiency in service."

Alas! for the devotee of the "saucer-made" cigarette and bulldog briar in the trenches! He should attend strictly to his fighting and mud-baking and leave smoking alone. The W.C.T.U. have said so. So the boys at the front have been getting an over-supply of tobacco. Alas! We know something which would be a devil of a lot worse than that, namely, an under-supply. Sensible women of Alberta must feel sorry for their Eastern W.C.T.U. sisters!

A PRETTY FIGHT

Leading United States papers which come to hand from day to day, as well as opinions expressed by Canadians who have been travelling across the line, indicate that the presidential election which is to take place in November of this year will be one of the prettiest fights the republic has seen in many years.

The Hughes campaign committee have played the card well, in that they have secured the pledged support of Colonel Roosevelt, and although this does not mean the entire Progressive party or what is left of it, it probably will result in a considerable majority of those who voted for the colonel in 1912 casting their votes for Hughes this year.

Justice Hughes is a strong candidate, no matter from what angle one looks at him. As governor of the state of New York he made an impression on the people as a strong, silent man, not readily susceptible to anybody's influence, and least of all to that which is exercised by practical politics. His course in refraining from publicity of any sort until the nomination was officially tendered to him was eminently correct; he did not want to drag the judiciary into politics, and in accepting the nomination as he did he has not done so. Western Canadians returning from visits to New York and the eastern cities during the last few weeks have generally come back with the opinion that Hughes will win. But although the east is a great influence in all United States elections, as is also the case in Canada, it is not everything.

Justice Hughes has arrived against him a united Democracy, which has been in power for four years, led by a president who

has already shown that he is considerable of a politician. After writing notes for over a year, he has at last forced, or appeared to force, Germany into abandoning the worst features of its submarine warfare; he may have been weak in his handling of the Mexican problem, but to all intents and purposes he has made his own terms with the defective government of that country, although Carranza's power to carry out his arrangements may be doubted. Above all the United States is in a tremendously prosperous condition; the farmers all over the country have had splendid crops; manufacturers were never so busy; unemployment seldom so little heard of.

It is a little early in the struggle yet for outsiders to make any guesses as to the result; perhaps a little later, when conflicting issues become more sharply defined, it may be possible, by observing public sentiment, to gain an idea as to the probabilities. At present, however, it looks like anybody's race.

WOMAN'S SHARE

"The labor problem has been to a large extent solved by the women." This is the statement of Frederick G. Kellaway, connected with the British munitions department, and he produces the figures to back it up.

Since the beginning of the war Great Britain has developed no less than ninety new arsenals and assumed control of 4,000 manufacturing concerns for the manufacture of munitions of all kinds. In 1914 there were less than two million munition workers in the British Isles, while today there are three and a half millions.

These figures seem astounding when viewed in connection with the fact that during the same time Kitchener's great citizen army of millions of men has been recruited from the ranks of the workers. But the secret is out when the figures concerning women workers are disclosed. Before the war 184,000 women were employed in munition plants. Today there are 696,000 of them working on munitions. What that means is that the heart of Britain is in the conflict as it has never been in any other in history and that the women of the land have sensed in a wonderful way their responsibilities to the state. Without this spontaneous effort on the part of the women of Britain the great drive would not have been possible for many months, if ever.

The women have good right to be classed with the men in the trenches as the saviors of the Empire, and along with them should be similarly classed the noble women of France and Russia, high and low in the social scale, who ever since the war started have been doing the work of the men in whatever fields the authorities could best use them.

Premier Asquith has announced the determination of the Allies to keep the Somme offensive going for months if necessary to achieve final victory and workers' holidays for the month of August have been cancelled so that there may be no slackening of the flow of munitions to the firing line. The premier's statement was received with cheers in parliament, and there is no doubt but that the munition workers will echo these cheers, despite the fact that they will lose their holidays.

A few days ago Frederick G. Kellaway, M.P., secretary to Dr. Christopher Addison, of the ministry of munitions, made the statement that the Allies were prepared to supply enough guns to reach in a continuous line with their limbers touching from the Somme to the sea, provided that there was necessary to achieve final victory.

This is the sort of talk that is sure to put heart into the men at the front and brighten up the eyes of those at home as well. All it is the sort of talk to put fear into the hearts of the enemy. That it is truth, and not mere bombast, none will understand better than the Germans, who know too well the character of the British and their painful carelessness never to overstate matters in official communications.

It may take two months; it may take six months; but how

ever long it may take to put the Central Powers out of business, the world may now rest assured that there will be something doing all the time till the great objective is reached. There will be no more long stage waits.

GOOD TIME SIGNS

Here's something for the pessimists to think over—these people, both east and west, who have been hugging the delusion that the bottom was out of the west and that because some city real estate booms burst, there could never be any comeback for this part of the Dominion.

The other day, the Dominion government offered some Alberta school lands for sale by auction. The first sale was held at Carmangay, and here is a dispatch telling how it came off:

"A total of \$226,000 taken in, with not one spectator in the crowd buying or bidding, was the remarkable result of the auction sale of school lands held here on Saturday in the Oddfellows' Hall. The land went to farmers of this district and others from outside who intend to settle here. At one time during the sale there were 50 autos lined up outside of the hall.

"There were over two thousand farmers in attendance at the sale. There were over 140 parcels, mostly of 160 acres each, offered for sale, and 99 of these were sold. The highest price paid was \$28 an acre, bought by G. F. Smith. The average price paid for the land, which is all good, was \$14.35. This is about the biggest average price ever paid in any school land sale in the west.

"The greater part of the land was bought at the upset price, and all bought by farmers who will put the land under cultivation next year."

Vulcan was the next locality, and at that sale 30,000 acres were sold, bringing in over \$400,000. The top price was \$13 an acre, and most of the purchasers were farmers who intended to put all this new land under cultivation next year.

Two things were demonstrated by these sales. One is that the farmers of Alberta have a fair share of real money, despite the hard times through which they have come. The other is that they have the greatest confidence in the land which they have in the past they have experienced both hard times and good. And a third lesson, directly for the pessimists, is that it will pay them to cast their eyes abroad over the land and away from city subdivisions if they want to get something better than a jaundiced viewpoint of Alberta and its prospects.

A batty U.S. senator wants President Wilson to interfere in the Casement case. Senator Martine is one of the rapidly decreasing class of Americans who developed the idea that their nation is qualified to advise all creation and entitled to interfere in the affairs of any and all kinds of people. He should be advised that Great Britain is able to look after her own affairs, and what is more to the point, is going to do that some day.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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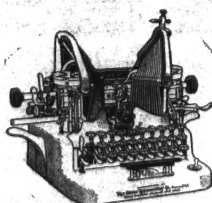
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F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe

THE EXCURSION TO THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM

That it is possible to develop in Alberta farm homes that will attract and hold on the land people of aesthetic tastes was the conviction reached by the hundreds of farmers and townsmen who visited the Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe, on Friday last.

The past winter was a very severe one and killed a number of trees that hitherto had been considered hardy. Notwithstanding these losses, the grounds are carrying a large number of ornamental shrubs and trees in perfect condition. The arrangement and grouping of these shrubs was an object lesson to many farmers who require windbreaks and are planning also to beautify lawns on the farms with the object of making the place a HOME. Townsmen also showed an appreciation of the fact that trees add money value to the town lot as well as to being a source of continual pleasure to the owner.

The train from the east arrived at 10:20, and from that moment to the hour of departure the large groups were interested in the various phases of the work of the farm. The programme began at 11:00 and addressed by A. L. Galbraith, superintendent of fairs and institutes for Alberta; H. W. Wood, President of the U. F. A.; and Dr. J. G. Rutherford, chief of agricultural and animal industry, department of Natural Resources, C. P. R., Calgary.

At the conclusion of the addresses the visitors were shown over the farm and the results of many of the experiments in life. It was shown that under certain methods of cultivation not uncommonly practised in Alberta, a bushel of wheat may cost 77 cents, while under a more modern system the cost may be reduced to 21 cents per bushel.

In the cattle barns the cost of producing butter under different systems was shown to vary from 16 cents to 31.35 cents per pound, cost being secured by the use of peas and oats in the modern silo. The effect of breeding in increasing the production was evidenced, one cow having a record of 3,000 pounds, while a stable mate, bred for milk and butter production, shows a record of nearly 16,000 pounds, fed under similar conditions. The cost of producing feed is also being determined at the farm, over 130 steers being used in this experiment, which includes the determining of the value of prairie grass and the amount of steers of different ages on this class of pasture.

In the piggery it was shown that the choice of pastures made a reduction of 70 cents per 100 in the grain cost of producing pork, while the saving in grain by the use of pasture as compared with feeding hogs without pasture, as is very frequently done, was \$1.76 per 100 pounds of pork.

Over 500 plots are being used in agricultural experiments to determine the best methods to be used in this work, while hundreds of experiments are being carried on with different varieties of cereals, potatoes, grasses and clovers.

The cattle, mostly Aberdeen Angus and dairy breeds, are in fine condition, and the visitors greatly enjoyed seeing through the stables, creamery and butter making plants, and in examining the apiary, where thousands of bees were at work storing honey gathered from the flowers. Hogs, sheep, chickens and ducks were examined and admired. The crops, too, show a healthy and rapid growth. In fact, nothing in these lines deserves anything but admiration for the care they reflect.

Over two hundred farmers and their families, from outside points, visited the farm, and, in addition to there, about six hundred visitors from the city and district, were in attendance. For the satisfaction of the inner man a luncheon was provided by the ladies of the Red Cross Society, and so great was the patronage accorded that but for the want of the crowd was satisfied the ladies ran out of eatables. The ladies realized nearly two hundred dollars from lunches and refreshments. They wish to thank all who kindly assisted in making their part of the affair a success, especially those ladies who gave

their whole time to waiting on the tables and counters; the gentlemen who provided autos for their convenience; and Mr. Sage, who did the driving. J. N. B. Macdonald, of the nursery, provided a profusion of beautiful flowers for the occasion. This was the best attended excursion in the history of the town, and next year's excursion will be eagerly looked forward to.

AN "INTERVIEW" REVEALS THE WORKINGS OF THE KAISER'S MIND

It is not easy to enter Berlin, but there is one way which is not often used. It lies I need hardly say, through a neutral kingdom. The frontier of this kingdom can be crossed by those who know the language and can secure the necessary talisman.

I need not describe my adventures in this land. They might appear incredible to those who have never been there. It is enough to say that it was there I met the person who introduced me into the presence of the All-Highest War Lord.

Let it be understood that my conversation with the Kaiser was carried on without a single witness, for ear witnesses, it is possible that the Kaiser will deny that he ever received me. In that case, it is his word against mine. Further I wish to explain that I used a false name. The Kaiser alone knows it. I venture to predict that he will never reveal it.

I was naturally forced to dissemble my love for the Kaiser and his brood. A single rash word might have cost me my life. Oddly enough, throughout the interview I did not feel a tremor of fear. Looking back upon the scene, I can scarcely believe that I possessed the hardihood to carry off my imposture. It was only after my safe return that I trembled at my own audacity.

I was shocked by the physical condition of the Kaiser. I had expected to see a pale and dried white-haired wreck. The man who shook my hand was erect, vigorous, and, if anything, rather obese. His hair and his horizontal moustaches were not white, nor were they gray. They were a brilliant auburn. They defy better in Berlin than in London.

After a few conventional remarks about the weather, I congratulated the Kaiser upon his dazzling victories. He frowned. "Victories," what victories? "Russia," said I, "is down and out."

"I wish Hindenburg thought so," he retorted. "I wish France thought so. I wish I thought so. The Russians have so many men that they are sending legions to France."

"Phantoms!" said I. "Do you believe in that old myth?" "Look at this," he cried, showing me a sheaf of photographs taken at Marcella. "The camera cannot lie."

"Do you forget your victories at Verdun?" I asked. "Forget them!" he screamed. "Am I likely to forget them? Are my people likely to forget them? My friend, when I die they will find the word Verdun graven on my heart. Harden told me yesterday that after the war he intends to change the title of his paper from 'Zukunft' to 'Verdun!'"

"Verdun!" Verdun! the future of Germany. Do you know that Verdun has cost me 300,000 men?"

"At any rate," said I, "Turkey is triumphant." "Optimist!" he sneered. "Are you aware that the old viceroy of Gallatz was murdered? Are you aware that the Russians have taken Erzerum and Trebizond, and before long they will cut the railway behind Bagdad? Do you know that the Turks are threatening to make peace if I do not send them more money, more men, and more munitions?"

"But Bulgaria is immovable," I hinted.

"You are right," he snarled bitterly. "Bulgaria refuses to move. That scoundrel Ferdinand is trying to sell me, as he sold Serbia. My only comfort is that nobody would buy the Balkan fiddlers."

"Rumania will soon join you," I remarked.

"I do not care for your jests," he replied. "Rumania will rush to the rescue of the victor. I am tired of Rumania. When she joins me I shall know I have won. Her motto is 'wait and mistakes'."

The longer she waits the less hope I see. I fear you have joined the pessimists," I said.

"I have been a pessimist since the French won the battle of the Marne and banged, barred, and bolted the door of the west in my face. My good sir, I am like Stern's starting; I can't get out of my iron cage."

"The German eagle caged!" I cried. "Impossible!"

"Caged and abhorred to death," growled the Kaiser.

"Nonsense," said I. "You have plenty of food. Your organization is the wonder of the world."

"I am organized to death," said the Kaiser. "My people are on rations."

"They like it," I said. "The lower tier diet the higher tier spirit. Remember how long Paris held out in 1870. Your Brandenburger can hold out for ever."

"Visionary!" he muttered. "A beleaguered city is one thing; a beleaguered empire is another. Seventy millions on short commons that grow shorter every day! I do not like to think of Paris. The comparison is odious. The cards of Providence are not all made in Germany. In 1870 we starved the French; in 1918 the English are starving us."

"But your submarines will soon starve the English to surrender. They cannot fight much longer."

"Fairy tales!" said the Kaiser. "I know more about the English than they know about themselves. They are always strafing each other for being luke-warm and lethargic. Heavens! If they only knew what they have done to me!"

"What have they done?" I asked. "Ruined me!" said the Emperor. "They catch my submarines as fast as I send them out. Their seas are alive with devils. Have you heard of their—?" The worst of it is they never blab. Our submarines go out and never come back. It has got on my nerves. And my German pigs imagine that my undersea boats rule the waves! I dare not undecieve them. They would kick me off my throne if they guessed the truth. And these infernal Yankees want me to abandon my last bluff! I must give up something I haven't got! Bah!"

"How can I fight a nation of a hundred millions? Do you think I'm mad?" "The English are weary of the war," said I, mendaciously. "Rubbish!" said the angry man. "I know the English. They stick and stick and stick. They thrive upon disasters. They flourish on defeats. I pound them at Mons. They grinned. I pound them at Ypres. They grinned again. They pretended to be downhearted, but they don't bamboozle me. Their armies grow and grow. Their ships breed and breed. Their money chokes me everywhere. And in England the people hardly know they are at war."

"You seem to admire the English," said I.

"They are the greatest nation on earth," said Wilhelm; they are also the wildest and craftiest. They deceived me even me. They duped me. They cheated me out of my war, and gave me their war. Do you think I was a fool to trust them to keep out? You don't! Well, I was a fool, and they knew it."

"Your Zeppelins have terrified them," "Don't be rude," said the Kaiser. "They laugh at them. Nothing terrifies the English except their politicians. Let me tell you the secret of the English. They are never satisfied, and they are never beaten. When they win the war they will try to persuade the world that they have lost it, and the Germans will try to persuade the world that they have won it."

"You think the English will win?" said I.

"They have won," said the Kaiser, "but they don't know it. The Germans have lost but they don't know it. Good morning."

Our talk was conducted in Dreamland, but I believe in dreams.

London experts are inclined to believe that the Panama canal is doomed and that the enormous expenditure by the United States has been lost. That has been suspected for some considerable time. Nations sometimes make mistakes.

DUNLOP TIRES
SPECIAL SAFETY AUTOMOBILE
TRACTION TREAD

"I consider Dunlop the Leader Because who Comes First, Ordinarily Knows the Most, Gives the Greatest."
—H. A. Auld

No matter what other tire makers may do for the betterment of their product, a close examination generally reveals the fact that we have been offering similar, or greater, virtues in our product for a long time previous. This is simply because we are the pioneers of the industry in Canada. If anybody should know tire-making from A to Z, we should. We have been manufacturing tires in Canada for nearly a quarter of a century. No other tire company has been making tires in Canada for half that length of time.

"Traction" and "Special" are in the forefront to-day, because Dunlop has always led the way in tire betterments.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co., Limited
Head Office and Factories: Toronto. Branches in Leading Cities.

NATIONAL PATRIOTISM

Government House, Edmonton, July 18th.

To the Editor of the Lacombe Guardian, Lacombe:

Dear Sir—In order to advise you that I am in receipt of a communication from the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations, of London, England, in which it is proposed that meetings be held throughout the Empire on the 4th of August in commemoration of the second anniversary of the war with Germany, and it is urged that the following resolution be adopted at all meetings, this resolution having been approved by the prime minister of Britain and the Colonial Secretary:

"Resolved, That on this, the second anniversary of the declaration of a righteous war, the meeting of the citizens of Lacombe records its inflexible determination to continue to a victorious end the struggle in maintenance of those ideals of liberty and justice which are the common and sacred cause of the Allies."

My Government heartily endorses this project, and we trust that meetings be held wherever possible throughout the Province of Alberta and the freemen's resolution enthusiastically carried.

Yours faithfully,
R. G. BRETT,
Lieutenant Governor.

A KITCHENER STORY

Here is another Kitchener story. He was recently watching some new troops being manoeuvred, and the colonel in charge succeeded in getting his men mixed up pretty thoroughly. However, he went grimly on, and at last, calling a halt, rode up to Lord Kitchener with an air of importance. "I flatter myself that that was extremely well done, sir," he said, evading the whole idea of trying to bluff him. "On, excellent," was Lord Kitchener's suave reply. "But may I ask what on earth you were trying to do?"

Two workmen were discussing the war, obviously under the influence of a great deal of unofficial news. "I'll be an awful long job, Sam," said one. "It will all be replied to other."

"These Germans are taking thousands and thousands of Russian prisoners, and the Russians are taking thousands and thousands of German prisoners. If it keeps on all the Russians will be in Germany and all the Germans in Russia. And then they'll start fresh all over again fighting to get back to their 'om s."

Did you notice any daily news paper report of the conviction of the Robert Simpson Company for selling adulterated ground mustard?

A FAMOUS VICTORY

It was a summer evening. Old Bethmann's beer was done. And he, before the sandy shore. Was sitting in the sun. Instructed for the hundredth time—

His grandson, Fritz von Hogenheim.

"'Twas where the German Ocean rears Its crests of snowy foam. We met and beat the British Fleet, And then retreated home. We bolted like the deuce," said he.

"After that famous victory. "When things were looking very blue A shoreward course we shaped; We lost about a score of ships, But all the rest escaped. And, in unconquerable pride, Made for a port in which to hide."

"A world of human pity filled Our noble Admiral's mind, And so he broke the action off And left the foe behind. We always act like that," said he.

"After a famous victory. "And, after that, the beaten foe, Blocked all our ports, And ran us short of meat and bread. And gods of various sorts; Such things as this must always be After a famous victory."

"But why did we allow them to?" The arctic Fritz inquired. "Because they had so strong a fleet They did as they desired. Such cruel things must always be. While brutal England rules the sea."

"But, Grandpapa," said little Fritz, "If we had really won, Why did not Prussia rule the sea, As Britain once had done?" "Oh, shut your silly mouth!" said he.

"It was a famous victory."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

To the Editor

Sir,—On behalf of Lieut. Col. Robinson and his officers, non-commissioned officers and men, of this battalion, I have the honor to thank you and the citizens of Lacombe for your splendid contribution to our band fund.

Your kind efforts in this regard are appreciated by everyone in this unit.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
V. C. BROWN, Captain, Secretary, Band Committee, 18th O. Batt., C.E.F.

The government of the province of Saskatchewan asserts that the cost of properly caring for a hospital patient is about \$2.00 per day, and it has passed an act providing for hospital service at the expense of the state for every citizen of a rural district.

DONT FORGET THE WAR VETERAN WHEN YOU HAVE A JOB TO OFFER

Please notify
CENTRAL PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE
EDMONTON.
Howard Stutchbury, Secy.
OR
WAR VETERANS CLUB CALGARY.
Win Aldard, Asst. Secy.

Lacombe 2nd Hand Store

I buy and sell second-hand goods.

I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Grams and Amunitions, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.

O. BOODE, Nanton St.

MORE MEN THAN WOMEN HAVE APPENDICITIS

Surgeons state men are slightly more subject to appendicitis than women. Lacombe people should know that a few doses of simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler's, often relieve or prevent appendicitis. This mixture removes such surprising foul matter that ONE SPOONFUL relieves almost ANY CASE constipation, sour stomach or gas. THE INSTANT, easy action of Adler's is surprising. A. O'neigh, druggist.

EDWIN H. JONES
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary
P. O. Box 148 Phone No. 19
Offices Denike Block, Barnet Ave.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—H. Langdon, N. G., M. B. McDonald, R. S.

Sow the Best Seed

Seed Selection Pays the Grain Grower Every Time

Every intelligent farmer in this country has learned in the costly school of experience that it pays to sow or plant only the best of seed. The cost of cultivating, weeding and harvesting is practically the same whether poor seed or good seed is used, and the difference between the cost of poor seed and good seed is comparatively small when compared with the investment made in the above operations. With a good seed the return from low grade seed and wheat of doubtful germinating qualities as compared with the return from the very choicest wheat will often be from ten to fifteen bushels per acre and frequently more. Seager Wheeler has done more to show the benefit of seed selection than probably any other man in this country. For over twenty years he has been selecting the best from his growing crop every year and from the progeny of the carefully selected seed he has again selected the best, with the result that on his test plots he has produced as high as eighty bushels per acre of Marquis wheat. It is not possible to bring every farm up to the high pitch of cultivation, but a farmer who employs a specialist in seed selection or to bring the average yield of wheat up to the high bushels per acre, would seem reasonable to expect that the average might be brought far above the average of the province as a whole, which was the rule prior to the extraordinary crop of 1915. It should be recognized that the method adopted by Seager Wheeler which has enabled him to win the world's championship with the Marquis wheat on three different occasions, and which enabled Paul Gerlach of Allan, Sask., to win the world's prize on one occasion, can be followed by any farmer of ordinary intelligence. These men have done no special breeding. They have only taken the best they could find year by year selected the best from the best every farmer can find that they cannot afford the time to put in a quarter acre of carefully selected seed and many farmers can do a lot more for the production of hand selected seed. But if they would not figure carefully the benefits which might reasonably be derived from 100 to 200 acres of wheat produced on this selected seed, the investment would be a good one. Seed selection carried on in this manner for a matter of five years would raise the quality as well as the quantity of wheat produced on every acre of the farm and the increase in cash returns would be a huge dividend on the time and money spent in carrying a half bushel of seed from it each year. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association is doing excellent work in this direction and merits much more widespread support than it receives in this country.

Canadian Timber Values

According to a recent Commerce report the value of the various classes of timber produced in Canada in 1914, together with the values of the forest products, was \$105,672,000, being divided as follows: Lumber, lath and shingles, \$87,500,000; fire wood, \$20,500,000; pulpwood, \$15,500,000; posts and rails, \$9,500,000; cross ties, \$9,000,000; square timber exported, \$400,000; veneers, \$1,500,000; poles, \$700,000; logs exported, \$550,000; tanning material, \$22,000; round mining timbers, \$500,000; miscellaneous exports, \$300,000; miscellaneous products, \$10,000,000.

How Indexed?

The fussy woman was picking over the undersized kid gloves while the weary clerk answered queries. "Will these gloves wash," asked the woman. "They will wash in a solution," replied the clerk. "Are they guaranteed not to shrink," she asked. "How can you guarantee undersized kids not to shrink from washing?" demanded the clerk.

Special constables in Britain number 129,642. There is a daily average of 16,321 on duty.

A Sensible Thing To Do

When the drug, caffeine—the active principle in tea and coffee—shows in headache, nervousness, insomnia, biliousness, jumpy heart, and so on, the sensible thing to do is to quit both tea and coffee.

It's easy, having at hand the delicious pure food-drink

Instant Postum

It is made from wheat roasted with a bit of wholesome molasses and is free from any harmful substance.

Thousands who prefer to protect their health, use Postum with comfort and delight.

Made in the cup—instantly—with hot water. Convenient, nourishing, satisfying.

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

GILLETTE'S SAFETY RAZOR

Sugar-Dressing for Run Wounds. Sugar-dressing for the wounds of German soldiers is the latest provision of the science department in the service of the army. The trouble will soon be, however, according to a humorous local journalist in Saxony, that there will be not enough sugar for the needs of the ordinary civilian. Sugar has been commandeered by the War Department. There are two conditions applied to the use of sugar in this connection. One is that the sugar is not disinfected, and the other is that it is of no use until the bleeding ceases. Then, said the same war, what is the use of it?

Just One More Direct Message

NEW BRUNSWICK WOMAN SAYS USE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Mrs. Patrick Williams Tells How Her Headache and Weakness Vanished When She Used the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

St. Simons, Kent Co., N. B. (Specialist) feel it my duty to tell the public the great relief from headache and weakness I found in Dodd's Kidney Pills. This is the message Mrs. Patrick Williams of this place sends to sufferers and all over Canada. She writes many other women she dislikes talking about her troubles, but she feels she would not be doing right to tell others suffer when she had learned from her own experience how great is the relief and how easy is the cure to be found in Dodd's Kidney Pills. Nineteens of the weakness and suffering women bear so bravely come from sick kidneys. Sick or disordered kidneys fail in their duty of straining the impurities out of the blood. This means that these impurities, these causes of disease, are carried to all parts of the body. The natural cure is Dodd's Kidney Pills. They always cure sick kidneys.

Improving Butter Prices

The season of 1916 will likely see the largest output of butter Western Canada has ever yet marketed. C. E. Marker, dairy commissioner for Alberta, estimates that the make in that province will run 3,000,000 pounds this year as against 7,400,000 pounds last year, which was a very favorable season. Saskatchewan is preparing for a big make, as is Manitoba. In all three distinct steps have been made to further improve the quality of the creamery product and thereby extend and consolidate the market. It will be the best preparation for that purpose is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. General use for years has won them a leading place in medicine. A trial will attest their value.

Clean Stomach, Clear Mind—The

stomach is the workshop of the vital functions and when it gets out of order the whole system goes in sympathy. The spirits flag, the mind droops and work becomes impossible. The first care should be to restore healthful action of the stomach and the best preparation for that purpose is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. General use for years has won them a leading place in medicine. A trial will attest their value.

French War Humor

French racing horses' names are now almost all inspired by the war. The names of favorite generals, and French, for instance, are common; battles in which the allies came out on top find favor, such as La Marne; Tipperary is also in the field; while names of French cannon, "Seventy-five," "Hundred and five," "Forty-two" are very popular. French love of irony is seen in such names as Chiron de Papier (scrap of paper), Flais, Teutonite and La Censure.

\$100 Reward, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one drooping disease which has been cured by the use of the French remedy, Hall's Catarrh Cure. It is taken internally and acts like the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Destroying the bacteria which cause the disease, it builds up the system and gives the patient strength by building up the constitution and the power of the system. The cure is so much faster than the cure by the use of the French remedy, Hall's Catarrh Cure, for any case that it takes the place of the French remedy. Address: P. J. CHERNEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists.

Stingy Millionaires

Mr. Justice Craig, a millionaire in Toronto, said that the millionaires are giving far less than the men who have a few thousands, and he knew of one millionaire who is keeping back good healthy sons and giving practically nothing to any but his neighbors. He has crippled himself financially and given five sons to the Empire. "It is a fact not always borne in mind that a poor man who gives a dollar often gives more proportionately than a rich man who gives a thousand—Ottawa Journal."

Said one of our leading merchants recently, after reading the war news: "I see Germany it to have a food dictator. I've been married to one for some years."

"They have money, haven't they?" "I don't know; I haven't seen them for about a year."—Judge.

Proud Shippers, These

Masters of Trainers, Desires, Seaman-ship of Navy

Every traveler is distinctive, and the whole character of the crew and of the life on board depends on the captain. These shippers are types who seem to have survived from an ago since gone by. You can always tell a North Sea steamer from a West country one. The North Sea shippers are stern, taciturn, whereas the West countrymen, mostly Devonshire men, seem genial, jocular. All however, are self-reliant, independent and express their views on things in general in a manner which makes naval officers tremble for the discipline of the service. They love to officiate everything. The skipper of a traveler never will admit that any officer in the navy is a real seaman. They will stoutly maintain that seaman-ship is a lost art, which can now only be found among themselves, and they will lead forth on the handling of great battleships as they make their way into narrow harbors or take up difficult anchorages, pointing out how much better they could have done the job themselves. They love to gloat at everything, and without a grievance they would be miserable. Liverpool Courier.

I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MIRAND'S LINIMENT. L. & E. B. L.

I was cured of a severe attack of Rheumatism by MIRAND'S LINIMENT. N. B. L.

I was cured of a severely sprained leg by MIRAND'S LINIMENT. JOSEPH A. WYBACHT, Bridgewater.

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SPLITTING PAINS IN THE MUSCLES CURED DRIVEN OUT QUICKLY BY "NERVILINE"

Rheumatic Pains Go—Suffering Ceases; Cure Comes In Even Chronic Cases

For aching bones and sore muscles nothing will soothe away the pain like Nerviline.

For nerve-racking twinges in the muscles, for torturing backache or lumbago, you'll find Nerviline is full of soothing power.

You see, Nerviline has the power—it's about five times stronger than ordinary remedies, and can penetrate very deeply. It contains juices and extracts of certain herbs that give it a strange power to drive out congestion, inflammation or pain.

You are safe in using Nerviline. Just rub it on—it won't blister or burn, and can do nothing but good.

Whenever there is pain or suffering Nerviline will go and drive it out. It penetrates to every cell of a sore muscle; it slips to the heart of every stiff sore joint; it searches out the pain of rheumatism quickly.

Give Nerviline a trial. See how fast it will soothe your lame back, how quickly it will cure neuralgic headaches, how fast it will break up a bad cold or ease a sore throat.

The best family pain-remedy ever made is Nerviline. Forty years of great success prove this. Nerviline is not a medicine, it's a remedy. It's not a drug, it's a cure. It's not a medicine, it's a remedy. It's not a drug, it's a cure.

For emergent relief, Nerviline is not a medicine, it's a remedy. It's not a drug, it's a cure. It's not a medicine, it's a remedy. It's not a drug, it's a cure.

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rub it on—it won't blister or burn, and can do nothing but good.

Whenever there is pain or suffering Nerviline will go and drive it out. It penetrates to every cell of a sore muscle; it slips to the heart of every stiff sore joint; it searches out the pain of rheumatism quickly.

Give Nerviline a trial. See how fast it will soothe your lame back, how quickly it will cure neuralgic headaches, how fast it will break up a bad cold or ease a sore throat.

The best family pain-remedy ever made is Nerviline. Forty years of great success prove this. Nerviline is not a medicine, it's a remedy. It's not a drug, it's a cure. It's not a medicine, it's a remedy. It's not a drug, it's a cure.

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Although all leathers have advanced greatly, we are still selling the famous "Invictus Shoe" at.....\$6.00

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Negligee Shirts in many different patterns, worth \$1.25 and \$1.50, for.... \$1.00
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A. M. Campbell - Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. J. L. Storey left last week for an extended visit in Ontario.

Dr. Harrington this week sold his Hackney stallion "Alacrity" to A. E. Wright, Vancoy, Sask.

Miss Irene McLaughlin is having a trip to the coast in company with her sister, Miss F. E. McLaughlin, of Regina.

Capt. Erskine's fine sail boat was badly damaged on Sunday when a motor launch rammed it near Brownlow's Landing, Gull Lake.

Miss Gertrude Smith has gone to visit relatives in: Champion and Medicine Hat. Later she will return to her home in Glenholme, N.S.

Will the ladies who knit for the St. John's Ambulance kindly meet at the home of Mrs. Milliken on Tuesday evening, the 1st, from eight to ten.

Everything the best at the Pioneer Meat Market. L. W. Puffer is now in charge, and will see that only the best meats, etc., are sold. Call phone 15 for prompt service.

Edward, the young son of Mr. and Mrs. Ole Boode, was taken ill with inflammation at Gull Lake on Friday last, and removed to Lacombe hospital, where he was operated on for appendicitis. He is getting along nicely now.

Frank Smith left for the coast this week, where he will take up residence.

Don't forget the Red Cross picnic at the Power Plant on Wednesday, August 2nd. Everybody welcome. Refreshments served during the afternoon.

A three days excursion has been arranged by the Provincial Department of Agriculture for visitors to the School of Agriculture at Olds on August 3rd, 4th, and 5th, at single fare rates for the return journey.

Two per cent beer will be placed on sale in Lacombe as soon as the brewers can furnish it. Since the bars were banished in the prairie provinces the breweries have found it impossible to supply the demand for two per cent, but say they will soon be in shape to supply it.

Miss Helen McLearn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. McLearn, passed the Toronto College examinations with first class honors in senior first piano. Miss Audrey Brown also passed with honors. Both young ladies are pupils of Miss Shaw. But twelve pupils passed from the Red Deer district.

On account of the excellence of the pictures now being furnished the Rex by the Famous Players Producing Company there will be a show every Monday night in order that storekeepers and clerks may have an opportunity of seeing the pictures shown on Saturday evening. Please keep this in mind and see Famous Players productions on Monday evenings.

The Modern Woodman, of the camps at Lacombe, Bentley, Ponoka and Rimbey will hold a big picnic at Gull Lake on Thursday August 3rd. A splendid program of sports has been arranged; see posters for full particulars. The public cordially invited to participate; come and bring well filled baskets. All livery autos are making a special half fare rate from Lacombe to the picnic.

Another beautiful picture has been secured by the Rex management for the patrons of the house on Saturday and Monday evenings next, viz., "The Puppet Crown." To Ina Claire is given the leading role. It will come as good news to the movie fans of Lacombe to know Miss Claire is to be assisted in the presentation of this screen play by Carlyle Blackwell, one of the screen favorites of the world. Be on hand early Saturday evening. On Monday evening the show will start at 8.15 sharp.

A lady from Edmonton, at present sojourning at Aspen Beach, is a real recruiting officer, and while the eligible soldiers at this resort are scarce she is making it interesting for the few that are still in evidence. She stood outside the dance pavilion the other night and tried to impress the fact on the white pantaloned young men who looked fit that they would look far better in khaki. We do not know whether she captured any recruits or not, but she certainly made a scarcity of eligible young men for the rest of the evening—they taking to the tall timber.

Mrs. Wm. J. Devlin and two children, of North Bay, Ont., are visiting at her parents at the Gregory ranch. At home both mother and children were, and had been from early spring, in great distress from the whooping-cough. Since breathing the pure wholesome air of Alberta, with its high altitude, the cough is all gone. Mrs. Devlin is greatly delighted with the beautiful prosperous appearance of the country, and allows that those who have made themselves homes here have cast their lives in pleasant places.

The following item, copied from the Christian Guardian, will be of interest regarding Rev. F. W. Locke, a former pastor, and Rev. Wm. Hollingsworth, the present pastor of the Methodist Church in this town: "In the turn of the Conference wheel three ministers leave the City of Calgary this year—Rev. W. J. Haggith, of Trinity Church; Rev. F. W. Locke, of Crescent Heights, and Rev. Wm. Hollingsworth, of St. Paul's. A few days ago the Calgary Ministerial Association, composed of ministers of all denominations, tendered a banquet to these ministers. A large number of ministers and their wives attended this banquet. Then these good brethren were remembered by their respective churches, and social farewell gatherings were held. In Trinity, Mr. Haggith was presented with a gold watch and Mrs. Haggith with a beautiful cabinet of silver. The people of Crescent Heights presented Mr. and Mrs. Locke with a purse of over \$100. In a combined gathering of St.

Paul's and Parkdale churches Mr. Hollingsworth was presented with a purse of \$100 in gold and Mrs. Hollingsworth with a life certificate of the W.M.S.

BLACKFALDS RED CROSS

The ladies of the above are holding a picnic at the Plant on Wednesday, August 2nd. Refreshments will be served during the afternoon. Come and have a good time! Help along a good cause! Funds are needed.

RED CROSS NOTES

The Red Cross acknowledges, with thanks, six dollars from Bentley and Medicine Valley Teachers' Association, per E. H. Lockhart. Also the donation of one dollar from George McNeill, and one dollar from Mr. Sladen.

A number of plates, glass jar, and two cake pans are to be had at Mrs. Day's. They were brought back from the Experimental Farm the day of the Red Cross lunch, and belong to some of the ladies who donated to the lunch.

BEEF DOWN—HOGS UP

The cattle market took a decided downward tendency last week, in both Winnipeg and Calgary. In Calgary it takes good steers now to bring 6c. to 6½c., and one-car-load of beef cows sold as low as \$6.15.

Hogs, on the other hand, are up, and as high as 11 cents was reached in Calgary towards the latter end of the week.

UNCONFIRMED REPORT

Ottawa, July 28.—A report emanating from New York, to the effect that the German submarine merchantman Bremen which is now long overdue, has been captured by a British patrol squadron and is now lying in Halifax harbor is not confirmed here. The report is not credited.

WOOL GROWERS' SALE ON AUGUST 4

The Lacombe Wool Growers have closed their warehouse for this season, with a total intake of over 36,000 lbs. of wool, which made a record by grading No. 1 right through. There were no seconds in any grade. The annual sale will be held on August 4th. The Wool Growers look for a record price, somewhere around 38c. per lb. There is money in sheep.

Lieut. A. Marchal, a French aviator, flew over Berlin last week, and instead of dropping bombs, as is done by the baby-killing Germans, dropped circulars telling the citizens of the German capital that it would have been just as easy for him to drop explosives. The Allies are not out after defenceless women and children—they fight against men.

The Kaiser has given up again. The Kaiser is having a hard task trying to settle it whether he is getting it worse on the east of the west, and so he is driving back and forth all the time.